

# WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

VOL. IV.]

SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, MAY 4, 1824.

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By PHILIP WHITE,

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## CAUCUS DEBATE,

In the United States Senate, on the proposed amendment to the constitution relative to the election of President and Vice President of the United States—during which debate, the policy of the late caucus at Washington was incidentally drawn into the discussion.

Mr. Branch asked the indulgence of the Senate for the purpose of submitting, for their consideration, a few thoughts in relation to the important subject matter under consideration. He said it was due to the state he had the honor in part to represent, for him to support the amendments to the Constitution, which propose to establish an uniform mode for the appointment of Electors of President and Vice President, and to himself, to oppose the indefinite postponement of the various propositions now pending. With the sentiment of the Legislature of the state, he most heartily concurred.

In entering on the subject, he said that he should endeavor to conform to the decision of the Chair, and that he would not intentionally bring into discussion, matter foreign from the true question before the Senate; for he firmly believed that the decision of the presiding officer was correct, and ought to be enforced.

It would become necessary for him, however, to advert on the Constitution, as it is at present, and to call the attention of the Senate to the pernicious practices which had obtained, and grown up under it, which threatened, ultimately, to subvert the liberties of the people. It was the duty of an able surgeon to probe the wound to the bottom, that he might be the better enabled to devise and apply an effective remedy.

It would not be denied, he said, that it was the intention of the Convention which framed the Constitution, to give to the people the election of their Chief Magistrate. But what have we been told by my highly esteemed friend and colleague, (Mr. Macon,) who is certainly high authority? Why, that the President had, since the days of Gen. Washington, been always elected by Congress.

Thus, said Mr. B. is the most alarming declaration, and surely it becomes necessary, that something should be done to prevent that from taking place in future. The Constitution provides, that the President shall be elected by the people, through their electors; but we find that a plan has been found out, setting aside this provision,—the President is to be chosen—and the people are called upon, only to conform to the will of their rulers. Now, if these unconstitutional proceedings are to be continued, and the President hereafter to be chosen by Congress acting in Caucus, it is manifest that the Constitution will not only be practically altered, but that a door will be opened to the greatest abuses and corruption. We will soon find that the President will be chosen only by means of intrigue and management with the members of Congress.

Is not the mischief, therefore, abundantly evident? Either make some alteration, so as to give efficacy to the vote of the people, or let them no longer be deluded with the fallacious idea, that they exercise the power themselves. It is not worth while to disguise the fact from ourselves. We all see it. Indeed, it must be manifest to the most superficial observer, that the different departments of the government, instead of acting as checks to each other, are naturally drawn to play into each other's hands; particularly the Executive and Congress. The President from New Jersey, (Mr. Dickinson,) to whom I have listened with much pleasure, has failed to answer my reasons why it is unsafe to remove the election to the electors. I will therefore propose, said Mr. B. that we do so.

this usurped authority, and return to the people the rights of which they have been wrongfully shorn. From whence do the members of Congress derive the power to elect the President of the United States? I hazard nothing, said Mr. B. in saying that the power is not to be found in the Constitution, and that it is, consequently, an encroachment upon the sovereignty of the people: the more alarming, inasmuch as it is exercised in the corrupt atmosphere of Executive patronage and influence. Make me President, and I will make you a Minister, a Secretary, or, at all events, I will provide you with a good birth, suited to your wants or capacity. And thus we shall barter away the rights and privileges of the people, at the expense of the best interests of the country, and the charter of our liberties. The mischief is abundantly manifest. Let us not, then, turn a deaf ear to the admonitions of duty, and the voice of an enlightened community, but rather let us have the magnanimity to return—to leave the things which belong to the Constitution, even though in doing so, we part with some of our influence. The President and Congress were intended, by the wise framers of our Constitution, to act as checks, each upon the other; but, by the system at present practised, they lose the benefit of this salutary provision. For, as has been observed by my honorable colleague, the Congress have always made the President, and will continue to do it. Yes, sir, the voice of that orthodox and experienced statesman has said so, and I have no reason to doubt the correctness of his assertion.

It ought not to be said, observed Mr. B. that we are incapable of acting on this important subject calmly and dispassionately. Our present session is comparatively unlimited—it is, in truth, the long session—our table is not burdened with important business; we sit but two or three hours in the day, and but five days out of the week; this objection, therefore, cannot be sustained. And as to the Senate of the United States, composed of gentlemen advanced in years, possessing a character—and justly, too—for their discretion and intelligence, being hurried away by passion and excitement, I cannot, said Mr. B. believe it for a moment. We are all convinced that no alteration can be made in time to affect the approaching Presidential election. Hence, whatever excitement may be felt, it will not be of a pernicious character, but will rather tend to elicit the best and most effectual remedy. If we suffer the present propitious moment to pass by, what may we expect? Why, sir, that the nation will again fall into a state of apathy, and that nothing will be done until the people are again called on to elect another Chief Magistrate, when we shall have to deprecate the recurrence of all the mischief at present complained of, and which threatens such alarming consequences to the peace and security of society.

Mr. Hayne, of S. C., protested that he had not anticipated the course which the debate had taken, and he most sincerely regretted that certain topics had been introduced into the discussion, which were unfortunately but too well calculated to produce a painful excitement. As these topics, however, had been discussed, it would become his duty, in the course of the observations he was about to make, to notice them. The cause of truth demanded that arguments calculated to influence public opinion, (though founded, as he believed, in error,) should not go forth to the world unanswered.

(After consulting further (at considerable length) on the subject immediately before the Senate, he proceeded thus:)

I come now (said Mr. H.) to that unimportant topic which has been unhappily introduced into the discussion. I mean a Congressional Caucus. The Hon. gentleman from New York, (Mr. King,) in the course of his remarks in favor of indefinite postponement of the resolutions, took occasion to mention, incidentally, a "control power," which had grown up at the seat of government, and which was intended to remove the election of a President. The gentlemen on the other side have thought proper, in reply, to enter into a vindication of a Congressional Caucus for the nomination of a President. If their arguments could be confined to this point, and were not calculated to have an influence on public opinion, I would not,

perhaps find myself called upon to notice them. But, believing that the subject is one of vast importance, that it touches the vital interests of the country, and may, in its remote consequences, endanger liberty itself, I find myself constrained to attempt an answer to the particular arguments which have been urged. I shall confine myself strictly to a defensive warfare—and shall enter no further into the discussion of the subject, than may be necessary to reply to the arguments that have been urged on the floor.

It is contended by the gentleman from New Jersey, Mr. Dickinson, and the same argument has been urged by all the gentlemen who have spoken on the subject, that a Congressional Caucus or the nomination of a President, is not liable to any of the objections which may be urged against the election of a President by Congress, because the Senators and Representatives, in attending a caucus, act only in their private capacities. This appears to me, said Mr. H., to be a fallacy so obvious, that he was at a loss to conceive how any one would be deceived by it. Sir, if 50 or 60 private individuals should meet in this city and nominate a President, what effect would be produced by it? Would it be an event looked to with anxiety from every part of the country? Would it divide the nation into parties, or challenge the praise or the censure of every freeman in the land? No, Sir; it is because the gentlemen who compose such a meeting are members of Congress—it is the authority with which they are clothed, that gives influence and effect to their proceedings. But for this, no such meeting would be held. They meet in their characters of members of Congress, or they would not meet at all. It is true, they do not meet to perform a legislative duty, and the very objection to the proceeding is, that they step beyond the line of their peculiar and appropriate duties, and use the influence attached to their offices for the promotion of an object not within their Congressional powers, and with which the spirit of the constitution forbids them to interfere. To show, conclusively, that it is the influence attached to the office of a member of Congress which is the foundation of a Congressional caucus, and that it is expressly in their character of Members of Congress that gentlemen attend such a meeting, Mr. H. adverted to the fact that none other are invited or suffered to attend. If gentlemen acted only in their private capacities, every American citizen—certainly every inhabitant of this District, would be at liberty to unite with them. Look, too, at the forms or proceedings in such cases: the Hall of legislation is appropriated to their use: Speaker's chair is occupied by their chairman; the officers of the House are stationed at the door to prevent the entrance of any but Members of Congress, who are called up by States to give their suffrages. After this, tell us not that gentlemen act in their private capacities, and that, as Members of Congress, they have no concern in the transaction! Sir, said Mr. Hayne, I deny that a man can put off and put on, at pleasure, the official garb with which he is clothed. A man clothed with executive authority cannot, as a private citizen, perform legislative duties; neither can Members of Congress put off his character, and, as a private citizen, interfere with matters which the constitution has wisely prohibited him from meddling with. I have heard, Sir, said Mr. Hayne, of a priest, who, walking to church in his robes of office, received an insult; he threw off his gown, exclaiming, "Lie there, divinity, until I punish that rascal!" and having, in his private capacity, inflicted the chastisement, he resumed the character of a clergyman, and proceeded to preach up "charity and forgiveness of injuries, love to God, and good will towards man." If there be, said Mr. Hayne, any sound distinction, any safe rule by which the private and public acts of an individual can be ascertained, it must be this—that matters, altogether of a private nature belong to one while matters of public nature to the other. This brings a Congressional caucus to the test. The choice of a President is a public matter; it is a business provided for by the constitution; in the manner in which it is to be done is prescribed; the Members of Congress are prohibited from being Electors, and the Senators can, in no possible event, have any thing to do with it. It cannot be possible, therefore, for members of Congress, as such, to meddle with it. Not being a private matter, if they act on it at all collectively, as a body, and by virtue of their office, it cannot be said they act in their private capacities. I will proceed, said Mr. H., to give other illustrations of this subject, which I think will remove any doubts which may still rest upon it. Suppose the President and heads of Departments were to meet together in their private capacities, were to nominate their successors, and were to proclaim such a

nomination to the American people. The country would ring with denunciations of the act, the charges of usurpation, tyranny, and corruption, would rise in every corner of the land, and they would meet the just vengeance of an injured people! And yet, have not the President and heads of Departments as much a right to act, and to speak, in their private capacities, as any other members of the government? They are no more prohibited from nominating a President than are the members of Congress; and more danger is to be apprehended from the influence of the latter than the former. Suppose the Judges of the Supreme Court were to step from the bench, put off their robes, and, after public notice, were to proceed, in their private capacities, to nominate a President, and publish that nomination to the world! Would such a proceeding be relished? And yet, the Executive and Judiciary have certainly an equal right with the Legislature to proceed to such a nomination, in their private capacities. Again: Suppose the Governors of the several States were to consult and vote on the object, and announce the result to the world, in order to produce union among the people. What would we think of such a proceeding?

To illustrate the truth that legislators cannot, consistently with the spirit of the constitution, act in their private capacities on matters which may come before them officially, it may be asked whether it would be justifiable for a majority of this Senate, as a party, to meet together habitually, in their private capacities, and determine, by a majority, what measures they should, as a body, support or oppose? By such an arrangement, all the guards by which pure and enlightened legislation is secured, would be destroyed, and a small minority might sway the Senate. A Congressional Caucus is open to the same objection.

The next argument urged, is that a Congressional Caucus is free from objection, because it does not profess to elect, but only to nominate a President. Now, I would ask whether the design of this nomination is not to procure the election of some individual who would not be elected without it? If such be not the object, and if such were not the results hoped for, no nomination would be made; no caucus would be held. But, if a nomination is to have the effect of promoting a man to the Presidency who would not otherwise be promoted, it virtually amounts to an election; and is it any answer to this argument to say, that it is produced altogether by the authority and influence of Members of Congress? Or is not that the most objectionable means by which an election can be effected? But, sir, said Mr. H., let us bring this question to the test of principle, and see if the practice I am controverting will not directly deprive the people of the right of choosing among the several candidates for the Presidency? If a Congressional Caucus be right in principle, as the gentlemen allege, it follows, that the friends of all the candidates ought to attend, and the strength of each being ascertained, the strongest should be supported by all, and the others should be withdrawn. Thus, the people will be deprived of the right of choosing, and must, of necessity, take the man recommended to them. Take the case of two candidates only, and such a case has occurred. A caucus decides between them, the other is bound to withdraw; he can, on principle, no longer be a candidate; his friends cannot support him; and, though nine-tenths of the people should prefer him, he cannot, as a man of principle, even consent to serve. Take another case. Suppose there should be five candidates—the five most prominent and popular men in the country. Apply the caucus principle, and it results in presenting but one candidate to the people, and they must take him, or look out at the eleventh hour for a new man, which, under such circumstances, would be impossible. The principle of a Congressional caucus, therefore, leads inevitably, and of necessity, to the destruction of the right of the people to elect the President, and if it does not, in practice, produce that result, it is only because so many of us are such political heretics as to refuse to recognize it; and because the several candidates and their friends will not consent to abide by it. But, let the principles of the gentleman prevail, and the President will, hereafter, be virtually elected by a caucus in Washington, and not by the people. Now, said Mr. Hayne, there is not an objection which applies to the election of a President by the National Legislature, which does not apply much more strongly to a virtual election by a Congressional Caucus. Does the former disturb legislation, tinging every legislative act with party views and feelings, so, in a greater degree, does the latter. The letter and spirit of the constitution are opposed to every species of interference by the members

of Congress, in the election of a President, except in the particular case of a falling out among the people, to elect. Then, and not till then, are Congress permitted to interfere, and the mode in which they are then to proceed, is minutely prescribed. The House of Representatives only are to have any concern in the transaction, and they must vote by States. They are not permitted to elect any candidate, according to their own views, feelings, or opinions, but they are compelled to choose one of three candidates previously selected and presented to them by the people. But a Congressional Caucus is composed of Senators, as well as members of the House of Representatives, the former of whom are wisely excluded, by the constitution, from voting on such a subject, because the tenure of their office renders them peculiarly liable to influence. They are to nominate the President before the people have proceeded to the election; they choose not from the candidates presented to them by the people, but according to their own pleasures, and are influenced by personal preferences; and lastly, they make such a nomination, not in the extraordinary case (which may not occur once in a century) provided for in the constitution, but at every election—once in every four years. Now, when to all this we add that, from the very nature of things, a Caucus never will be composed of more than a portion of the members of Congress, so that the vote of an individual will be of such consequence as to justify the extraordinary efforts to obtain it; when it is recollected that a Caucus nomination every four years, will keep the matter constantly before Congress, can any man, who reflects on the subject, fail to see that the triumph and final establishment of the Caucus system in Congress, must not only supersede and controul the constitution but involve the introduction, into the halls of Congress, of excitement, party feeling, management, and finally of intrigue and corruption; at the bare contemplation of which the heart of the patriot musticken, and his anticipations of future glory be converted into the most gloomy forebodings.

gentlemen tell us that a Caucus is necessary to promote union. Should such a measure ever promote union, it can only be by controlling the will and stifling the voice of the people. But it seems to me, said Mr. Hayne, that, so far from promoting harmony and union, a Caucus is calculated to sow the seeds of dissension, and to prevent the possibility of union. To all the difficulties of selecting among men, is superadded the hostility created by the agitation of the Caucus question. The degree of support to be yielded, or of opposition to be offered, to such a nomination, will always be a faithful source of endless contests and animosities.

As a party measure, a Caucus may, in some instances, tend to promote union. In such a case, two candidates at least would be presented to the people, for their choice. But, where all the candidates are of the same party, the only effect of a Caucus must be to elevate a favorite individual, by putting all the other candidates out of the way, and thus to take the choice from the people, or from the States. If a Caucus is to be resorted to at every Presidential election, and Congress is, by a preliminary vote, (in joint ballot,) to determine who is to be supported as President, it is manifest that the effect will be to bring the election practically into Congress, voting by polls and not by States; and thus the wise provisions of the constitution will be repealed, without the least regard to the forms prescribed by that instrument. Gentlemen will surely not venture to affirm, that union will be promoted by such means.

**Literary.**—A Biographical Sketch of Washington, written in Latin, with English notes, for the use of American universities, is preparing for the press, in Ohio. The author is Francis Glass, A. M. of Dayton, in that state. The work has been examined and approved by the Professors of the Ohio University, located at Athens, and of the Cincinnati College.

A meeting of the citizens of Switzerland county, Indiana, on the 31st Feb. nominated Gen. Jackson for President, and Mr. Clay for Vice President.

Gen. Jackson, is spoken of in the following manner: "Bold and intrepid in the field, and decisive in council, he forms his plans with the velocity of lightning, and executes them with the tremendous energy of thunder!"

From the Vevay (Indiana) Register. Monday last was fixed on by the friends of Wm. H. Crawford, to meet at the court house in Vevay, to adopt measures to advance the interests of Mr. Crawford and Mr. Gallatin. The day came; passed: Not a soul approached the edifice!!!!



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**Wholesale HAT Store,**  
**Wildman & Starr,**  
223 King Street, opposite the Merchants Hotel.  
OFFER to the public a general assortment  
of 1st, 2nd, and 3d quality black and drab  
**Beaver Hats,**  
oval, bell and high crowns, and cortes shaped,  
wide and narrow brims, late fashions.  
Also, Castor Hats, ditto; men's and youth's  
fine Roman ditto, warranted elastic water proof;  
men's and youth's Roman Hats, of an inferior  
quality. All of which they warrant of their  
own manufacture.  
Men's and boy's coarse, fine and very fine  
black and drab wool Hats; morocco caps, from  
Philadelphia and New-York; Hatter's Trim-  
mings, Bow Strings, and Brushes, &c. &c. low  
for cash.  
Charleston, April 10, 1824. 32x13

**New Assortment.**  
THE subscriber has very recently received  
from Philadelphia, an assortment of  
**Dry Goods,**  
**Hardware,**  
which, with the assortment he expects to re-  
ceive in a short time, will enable him to sell at  
satisfactory prices. The public are respectfully  
invited to call, and examine for themselves.  
**EDWARD CRESS.**  
Salisbury, Aug. 16, 1823. 70

**Coppersmithing.**  
The Coppersmithing, and Tin Plate business,  
heretofore transacted by D. Cress, sen. will in  
future be conducted by me, at the same place.  
Those who favor me with their custom, may de-  
pend on having their work done with neatness,  
durability and despatch. **EDWD. CRESS.**

**Dissolution.**  
I HAVE declined acting as a partner with John  
Murphy, in the mercantile business in Con-  
cord, with his consent, and have relinquished all  
claims to any part or portion of the profits of  
the concern of Murphy & Sutton. 98  
March 22, 1824. **NATH'L. SUTTON.**

**New Store, in Concord.**  
THE subscriber has formed a Copartnership  
with William Brown, in the mercantile  
business, at Concord, Cabarrus county, North-  
Carolina, under the firm of **Murphy & Brown**;  
where they are opening a fresh assortment of

**Dry Goods, Cutlery and Hardware,**  
selected with much care, in Philadelphia and  
New-York, and bought on the best terms. They  
design to continue the business at Concord for  
some years; and as Mr. Murphy will visit the  
northern cities annually, to procure supplies,  
their assortment will be general; and will be  
disposed of at fair prices for cash, or on credit,  
to punctual customers. Their friends and the  
public generally, are respectfully invited to call,  
examine qualities, hear prices, and judge for  
themselves. **JOHN MURPHY.**

**John Murphy,**  
Has also, at his store in Salisbury, a large  
assortment of GOODS, to suit citizens, town and  
country people; to be disposed of unusually low  
for cash, or country produce.

**Shoe-Shop.....removed.**  
**EBENEZER DICKSON,** Shoemaker, wishes  
his friends, and every body else, to know that  
he has removed into a new shop, a few yards  
nearer to the court-house than his old stand, and  
almost immediately opposite the Bank, on Main  
street, Salisbury.

**NOTA BENE.**  
I have now on hand, and intend keeping, a  
supply of the very best of **LEATHER**; and as  
I shall make it a point to employ first rate work-  
men, my friends and the public may depend upon  
getting as good work executed in my shop, as  
in the line of **Shoemaking**, as ever was done in  
the town of Salisbury, or in the State. I not  
only engage to make as elegant and durable  
boots and shoes as any body else, but I further  
covenant with all who may shed the sunshine of  
their patronage on my shop, to do their work as  
**CHEAP**, and, perhaps, a *little cheaper*, than my  
brother chips. **EBENEZER DICKSON.**  
March 2, 1824. 94

**Taken up**  
**AND** committed to the jail in Salisbury, on  
the 22d inst. a negro man, who says his name  
is **JIM**, and that he was raised in Chowan county,  
in this State, about 11 miles from Edenton, by  
Mr. Lamb Cress, from whom he was bought by  
a negro trader by the name of Wm. Moore, was  
taken on south, and in Darlington district ran  
away. He says he is about 40 years old, is very  
black, about 5 feet 6 inches high, and will weigh  
about 160. The owner is desired to prove prop-  
erty, pay charges, and take the negro out of jail.  
**SAMUEL JONES, Sheriff.**  
Salisbury, N. C. April 26, 1824. 4it'06

**Strayed**  
**FROM** the subscriber, living in Cabarrus  
county, about three miles from Concord, a  
bay Horse, about 8 years old, blind of an eye,  
a little lame in the right hind foot, with a short tail,  
but carries it pretty well up. He went away  
from my stable on Friday the 16th inst. and has  
been seen on the road between Concord and  
Salisbury. Any person who will stop said horse,  
and inform me, shall be reasonably rewarded,  
and all necessary charges paid.  
**ROBERT ROSS.**  
April 22, 1824. 203

**Dissolution.**  
THE partnership in the mercantile business,  
heretofore existing under the firm of **J. &  
W. P. Waugh**, was dissolved on the fifteenth  
inst. by mutual consent. Those indebted to  
said firm, will call and make payment to the sub-  
scriber, who is authorised to receive the same;  
those to whom the firm are indebted, will do the  
subscriber a favor by calling on him for payment.  
**J. WAUGH.**  
Stokes county, N. C. April 20, 1824. 3it'05

**Estate of Frederick Wilhelm.**  
THOSE persons who have demands against  
the estate of Frederick Wilhelm, dec'd., are  
requested to present them to the adminis-  
trator, on or before the twentieth day of May  
next, legally authenticated. Those indebted,  
are requested to make immediate payment.  
**J. W. WALTON, Administrator.**  
April 10, 1824. 3it'4

**SALISBURY:**  
TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 4, 1824.  
AGRICULTURAL.  
We call the attention of the officers of county  
agricultural societies, to the notice of the com-  
mittee of "selection and publication," which ap-  
pears in our paper of this week.  
We are glad to see that the gentlemen com-  
posing that committee are about entering on the  
duties assigned them by the "Board of Agri-  
culture." The object in view is certainly a very  
important one; and, if well executed, will do  
credit to the Board, and to the State.  
While on this subject, it occurs to us that it  
may be acceptable to our readers to see the  
proceedings of the "Board of Agriculture," at  
its meeting last winter. We shall, therefore, in  
a week or two, transfer the whole of these pro-  
ceedings, as contained in a pamphlet printed at  
Raleigh, by Mr. Gales, under the direction of the  
Board.

Amidst the dust of the political contest, and  
the ink shed on the Presidential warfare, we  
must not forget the interests of the plough, and  
the pursuits of the Farmer. If the implements  
of agriculture lie neglected, in vain may we  
wring about whom shall be our President.—  
The produce of agriculture is the spinal-mar-  
row of the nation—it is the great alimental  
source of our existence. It is agriculture that  
sets the spindle and the loom in motion—that  
spreads the white sails of commerce to the  
breezes of every clime, and sends forth our  
vessels on the waves of every sea: in short, ev-  
ery other pursuit or profession of man, is de-  
pendent on agriculture for its support and exis-  
tence. The lawyer lives on the vices and follies  
of mankind—the physician derives his support  
from the miseries of afflicted humanity—and the  
printer receives a *little* of the comforts and  
good things of life, from ALL classes; but the  
Farmer is dependent for his living, only on God  
and his own industry. Let us all, then, exclaim,  
"God speed the plough!"

**Literary.**—Pastour and Watson, Editors of the  
Newbern Sentinel, have issued proposals for  
publishing a literary weekly paper, in the town  
of Newbern, in this state, to be styled the  
"Carolina Cabinet." The "Cabinet" is to be  
issued in a quarto form—the price, \$3 per an-  
num. There is not a literary work of this char-  
acter in the state; we should suppose, therefore,  
the "Cabinet" would be extensively patronized;  
and if the execution of the paper, editorial and  
mechanical, equals the promises made in the  
prospectus, it will deserve an extensive cir-  
culation.  
In our next, or some subsequent paper, we will  
publish the whole of the Editors' prospectus.  
In the meantime, we will take a pleasure in  
entering, and transmitting to the publishers, the  
names of all those who may feel disposed to  
take the work.

A very numerous meeting of the citizens of  
Orange county, (New-York) took place on the  
9th ult. in a large mansion-house near Newburg,  
which was occupied as the head-quarters of  
Gen. Washington at the close of the revolution-  
ary war. Thumston Wood, an aged soldier of  
the revolution, was appointed chairman. A  
preamble and resolutions, replete with the pure-  
st sentiments of Republicanism, and the noblest  
and most patriotic devotion to the good of our  
common country, were adopted by the meeting.  
After a free expression of sentiment on the va-  
rious subjects of State policy, a vote was taken  
to ascertain the strength of the different candi-  
dates for the Presidency: when it appeared  
there were  
For Gen. Jackson, nearly 400  
For Mr. Adams, about 40  
Majority for Jackson, 360

**PUBLICATION.**  
A number of the Trustees of the Wes-  
tern College lately convened in Charlotte,  
attending on their duty as members of the  
Presbytery of Concord, embraced the op-  
portunity of taking into consideration the  
state of the above mentioned institution.  
Most of those who were present on that  
occasion, united in opinion that the de-  
sign of establishing a College in this sec-  
tion of the State, should not be relin-  
quished, and that further exertions ought  
to be made. They, therefore, enjoined  
it on the underwritten to cause to be pub-  
lished in the "Carolinian," a *special call*  
on the Trustees of the Western College,  
to meet in Lincolnton on the first Wed-  
nesday of June next, to consider whether  
any, and, if any, what means may be used  
to raise the intended Seminary from its  
languishing state, and to give it a rank  
among other public literary institutions,  
which the western division of our state  
needs and deserves.

On the contrary, should it appear that  
no further attempts were prudent or ex-  
pedient at this time, and dissolution must  
be the unhappy issue, it was deemed pro-  
per and necessary that those in whom the  
public reposed their trust, should once  
more meet together, and assign reasons  
why they have desisted from the under-  
taking, to satisfy the minds of the people  
that it was a matter of necessity, and not  
of choice; and relieve themselves from the  
charge of apathy and neglect.  
To use arguments to induce a general  
meeting at the place, and on the day,  
above appointed, would be little more than

repetition—such, only, as a moment's re-  
flection would point out to a considerate  
mind. There are few whose distance is  
great, compared with the magnitude of  
the object and importance of the trust.—  
The day increased, almost to its full ex-  
tent; crops set, and harvest not commen-  
ced; courts and sacramental occasions  
generally over: May we not indulge the  
expectation of a full meeting of the  
board?  
**JAMES M'KEE, Pres'dt.**  
April 16, 1824.

A law was passed by the Legislature of New-  
York, at its late session, "to remove snipes and  
quails, in the counties of Suffolk, Queens, Kings,  
New-York and West Chester." Now what does  
this mean? It looks "very like" the same laws  
of old mother Britain.

Mr. John Dickinson, of Caroline county, Vir-  
ginia, who was appointed by the Crawford cau-  
cus at Richmond, as one of the committee of  
correspondence to promote the election of Mr.  
C. has declined acting in that capacity—and has  
assigned as his reason, his preference for Mr.  
Adams. This is the third man appointed on  
the Crawford committee list, who has declined  
the honor of that dignity.

**Gov. EDWARDS, and Mr. CRAWFORD.**  
An extraordinary document has been laid be-  
fore Congress, by the Speaker of the House of  
Representatives: it is a memorial from **Amian  
Edwards**, Esq. lately a Senator of Congress from  
the state of Illinois, and now Ambassador from  
the U. S. to Mexico. In this memorial, he vin-  
dicates himself against an intimation contained  
in a report to the House, by Mr. Crawford, Sec-  
retary of the Treasury, of his (Mr. E.) having  
made false statements, on his examination be-  
fore a committee of investigation, at the last  
session of Congress, on the subject of the sup-  
pressed documents.

This development of mal-practices in the ad-  
ministration of the Treasury Department, and  
from such a high and responsible source too,  
must, if sustained, (of which there can hardly  
be a doubt) operate most fatally against the  
chances which the friends of the head of that  
department (Wm. H. Crawford) so pertinaciously  
claim in favor of his elevation to the Presi-  
dency.

The memorial of Gov. Edwards covers 50 or  
60 pages of manuscript: but we can, at present,  
only find room for the following passages of it—  
which we extract from the Washington Republi-  
can:

**Extract from the Memorial.**  
"I regret to have it to say to your hon-  
orable body, that, both the state of my  
health, and the want of time, absolutely  
compel me most reluctantly, to close the  
investigation of Mr. Crawford's well-timed  
statement against me. In this situation,  
I beg leave to refer you, for further facts,  
of which I might, under more favorable  
circumstances, fairly and successfully  
avail myself, to a few of the publications  
with the signature of "A. B." herewith  
transmitted.

"Avowing myself the author of these  
publications, and (with the exception of  
a few unimportant typographical errors,  
and a mere verbal inaccuracy, in regard  
to the time of a certain report being  
made,) asserting before your honorable  
body and the nation, that the facts they al-  
lege, are substantially true, I do most re-  
spectfully solicit, that they may be taken  
as a part of, and be printed with this com-  
munication.

"In order to strengthen my claim to  
this indulgence, combining all the rights  
of defence of accusation, and of asking for  
investigation, which can entitle me, as a  
citizen of the United States, or an officer  
of their government, to appear before  
your honorable body, I do expressly  
state—

"1st. That the hon. William H. Craw-  
ford, Secretary of the Treasury, has mis-  
managed the National Funds:  
2d. That he has received a large  
amount of uncurrent notes, from certain  
banks, in part discharge of their debts to  
the United States, contrary to the resolu-  
tion of Congress of 1816.

"3d. That, being called on by a resolu-  
tion of the House of Representatives,  
to state the amount of uncurrent notes,  
which he received from those banks, he  
has misstated it, by making it less than it  
really was:

"4th. That he has, in his report to the  
House, misrepresented the obligations of  
those banks, or some one of them, at  
least, and predicated thereon an indefen-  
sible excuse for his conduct, in receiving  
those uncurrent notes:

"5th. That he has acted illegally, in a  
variety of instances, by making, and con-  
tinuing, deposits of public money, in cer-  
tain local banks, without making a report  
thereof to Congress, according to law:

"6th. That he has, in several instances,  
withheld information and letters, called  
for by the house, and which it was his du-  
ty to have communicated.

"HIS OATH—let it speak for itself.  
"For specifications of these statements,  
I offer the publication with the signature  
"A. B." above mentioned, and this com-  
munication. And for proof I offer that  
which they respectfully refer to.

"All this I do defensively; for, if the  
facts stated be true, no rational man can  
doubt that they must weaken, at least, the  
force of Mr. Crawford's statement against  
me.

I will not charge him with bad inten-  
tions in any of these acts. It is more  
properly the duty of others to inquire into,  
and judge of that matter. I do not ask  
for an investigation of his conduct.—  
Such a request ought, more naturally, to  
be looked for from himself. But I will  
say, that if, being an officer of the same  
government under which he holds his  
office, I have wilfully and maliciously mis-  
represented him in the six foregoing al-  
legations, it is a misdemeanor that would  
prove me unworthy of the office I hold.  
I invite him, or any of his friends, to  
make this charge against me, pledging  
myself, to waive all notice, and with all  
the disadvantages of absence, to submit  
to an investigation thereof, by either  
by both Houses of Congress:

abide by the decision thereupon. If this  
proposition is declined, I trust we shall  
have no more canting about an "A. B.  
plot." As to myself, I fear not the con-  
sequences of any fair investigation, for I  
know I shall be able, whatever may be the  
result, to justify myself to the nation.

"And never having obtained any office  
by the slightest sacrifice of independence,  
I never will owe the holding of one, to re-  
luctant forbearance, or the courtesy of  
my enemies. I will only add, that if my  
attempt should, hereafter, be made, mean-  
ly to take advantage of my absence,  
by those who have forborne to attack me  
when I could have had an opportunity of  
defending myself, I must beg of your  
honorable body, and the nation, to sus-  
pend your opinions, and to be assured  
that there shall be no unavoidable delay  
in vindicating myself. I have, in reserve,  
much matter of defensive accusation, and  
should most certainly have invited your  
attention to the report concerning the  
Receiver of Public Moneys at Huntsville,  
and other matters of not less importance,  
had time permitted."

### AGRICULTURAL NOTICE.

The Legislature of this State, at its  
session of 1823, passed an act "to pro-  
mote Agriculture and family domestic  
manufactures in this state;" by the 10th  
section of which, a Board of Agriculture  
was incorporated, with means to accom-  
plish certain specific objects, among these  
objects, one is the annual publication of a  
volume on subjects of agriculture and ru-  
ral economy: fifteen hundred copies of  
which are to be printed at the expense of  
the State, and gratuitously distributed  
among the Farmers of North-Carolina,  
through the agency of the county agri-  
cultural societies.

The Board of Agriculture, at its meet-  
ings last winter, appointed a committee  
for the purpose of carrying into effect the  
liberal act of the Legislature: the duties  
of that committee are prescribed in the  
following extract from the "Regulations"  
of the Board:

**Article 6.** The Committee of Selection  
and Publication shall select from the ar-  
chives of the Board, and from such other  
sources as they may think proper, the  
materials for a volume on agricultural  
subjects; which shall be published under  
the direction of said committee, accord-  
ing to the intention of the 6th section of  
the act of incorporation; and, when so  
published, shall be distributed, under the  
direction of the Board, among the good  
people of North-Carolina, by means of  
the County Societies.

The committee thus appointed and in-  
structed, are desirous of entering on the  
discharge of the duties assigned to them.  
To enable them to do so, they take this  
method of calling on the officers of the  
county societies, to select from the ar-  
chives of their respective institutions,  
such original articles as they may deem  
worthy of examination, and to transmit  
them to some one member of the com-  
mittee.

Let the committee take this occasion to  
remark, that they will likewise gladly re-  
ceive, from practical farmers and other  
intelligent persons, original communica-  
tions on subjects connected with Agricul-  
ture, or on the physical resources of the  
state.

The attention of the gentlemen compos-  
ing the committee of correspondence,  
is, in a very particular manner, called to  
this notice. It is desirable that they  
should transmit, at as early a day as pos-  
sible, the result of their correspondence  
and investigations—more especially on  
the subjects to which their labors were  
directed by a resolution of the Board.

**Committee of Selection and Publication,**  
with their places of residence.

**Charles Fisher, Salisbury;**  
**Dan'l. M. Forney, Beattie's Ford, Lincoln Co.**  
**Rev. Jno. Mushat, Statesville;**  
**James W. Clark, Turbottville;**  
**Denison Olmsted, University N. C.**

It was lately made a question in Eng-  
land, whether Females be a part of the  
Public, in consequence of a worthy cler-  
ical magistrate's having formally decided  
that "women have no business in the  
Court House, they not making part of  
the public." The gainsayers of this doc-  
trine, which is so nearly allied to the ear-  
tern notion that women lack souls—point  
to the various associations of females for  
almost every possible public purpose.—  
Virgil's phrase, *dux femina facti*, they  
say, can be applied at present, to every  
enterprise of real or mistaken charity.



## THE TARIFF BILL.

This bill, which (although greatly modified since its first introduction into Congress, having been divested of some of its most objectionable features, by amendments) is viewed as pregnant with so much mischief to the agriculturists of the United States, particularly the Southern planters, having passed the House of Representatives, our readers must feel an interest in the proceedings of the House thereon, immediately preceding its passage: we therefore give them, with the yeas and nays on the final passage.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

April 16.—The House resumed the consideration of the bill for the revision of the several acts laying duties upon imports—the question being on Mr. Randolph's motion for the indefinite postponement of the bill—

Mr. McDuffie, of South Carolina, in a speech of something more than two hours, delivered his sentiments in decided hostility to the principles of the bill.

When he concluded—  
Mr. Markly, of Pennsylvania, rose, not, he said, to make a speech upon the bill, although such had originally been his intention, but he thought, after so long a discussion, the House must be ready and anxious to take the final question on the bill. He, therefore, now moved for a Call of the House.

After the call concluded, the doors were closed; four members only were found to be absent.

Mr. Stewart then moved to dispense with all further proceedings in relation to the call—his motion was carried.

Mr. Trimble, of Ken. rose, to call for the Previous Question. He said he thought the present a proper time to finish the debate. It was known that one member was attending, contrary to the advice of his physicians, and two or three others contrary to the advice of prudence. He admitted, that some courtesy was due to those who wanted to speak, but much more, he thought, was due to those whose sense of duty had brought them to the House from sick beds. No Tariff has ever been debated in cold blood, and the old members would support him in saying, that the debate on the present bill was marked with more temperance than on former occasions. He hoped it would terminate in the same spirit of moderation and forbearance, that had marked its progress. He assured the House, that he made the call under a sense of duty, but in the full spirit of defence of those who might oppose it.

The call was sustained, 101 members voting in favour of, and 98 against it.—Mr. Randolph rose, and demanded another count. The Chair, in pursuance of a rule of the House, then appointed Messrs. Randolph and Taylor, as tellers; and the members on each side of the question were counted, by passing between the tellers, and returned as follows:  
In favour of the previous question 103  
Against it 98  
So the House determined in favour of the previous question.

Mr. Webster then rose. He said he had been waiting in the House for several days, laboring under severe indisposition, in order to make a motion in relation to this bill, which was of vital importance to his constituents; but as he had not yet had an opportunity to do it, he moved that the bill be ordered to lie upon the table. Upon this question he requested the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were accordingly ordered; and the House refused to lay the bill on the table; yeas 98, nays 110.

The previous question was then put, in the usual form, "Shall the main question be now put?" and carried in the affirmative; yeas 110, nays 97.

So the house determined that the previous question be now taken.

The main question was then put, "Shall the bill pass?" and decided as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Adams, Alexander, Tenn. Allison, Barber, Conn. Bartley, Beecher, Bradley, Brown, Buchanan, Buck, Buckner, Cady, Campbell, Ohio, Cassidy, Clark, Collins, Condict, Cook, Crafts, Craig, Durfee, Dwight, Eaton, Eddy, Edwards, of Pa. Ellis, Farrelly, Findlay, Forward, Garrison, Gazlay, Harris, Hayden, Hemphill, Henry, Herkimer, Holcombe, Houston, Jenkins, Johnson, Va. J. T. Johnson, F. Johnson, Kidder, Kremer, Lawrence, Letcher, Little, M'Arthur, M'Kean, M'Kim, M'Lane, Del. M'Lean, Ohio, Mallory, Murkley, Martindale, Marvin, Matlack, Matson, Metcalfe, Miller, Mitchell, Pen. Mitchell, Md. Moore, Ken. Morgan, Patterson, Penn. Patterson, Ohio, Plumer, Penn. Prince, Richards, Rich. Rogers, Rose, Ross, Scott, Sharpe, Sloane, Sterling, Stewart, Stoddard, Storrs, Strong, Swan, Taylor, Ten Eyck, Test, Thompson, Ken. Tod, Tomlinson, Tracy, Trimble, Tyson, Undree, Vance, Ohio, Van Rensselaer, Van Wyck, Vinton, Wayne, Whitman, Whittlesey, White, Wickliffe, James Wilson, Henry Wilson, Wilson, Ohio, Wood, Woods, Wright.—107.

Nays—Messrs. Abbot, Alexander, of Virg. Allen, Mass. Allen, Tenn. Archer, Baylies, P. P. Barbour, J. S. Barbour, Bartlett, Bassett, Blair, Breck, Brent, Burleigh, Burton, Cambreleng, Campbell, S. C. Carter, Cary, Cobb, Cocke, Conner,

Crownshield, Culpeper, Cushman, Cuthbert, Day, Dwinell, Edwards, N. C. Floyd, Foot, Con. Foot, of N. Y. Forsyth, Frost, Fuller, Garnett, Gatlin, Gist, Givens, Gurley, Hall, Hamilton, Harney, Hayward, Herrick, Hobart, Hogebum, Hoot, Isaacs, Kent, Lathrop, Lee, Leitch, Lincoln, Litchfield, Livermore, Livingston, Locke, Long, Longfellow, M'Coy, M'Duffie, M'Kee, Mangum, Mercer, Moore, Ahab. Neale, Nelson, Newton, O'Brien, Owen, Plumer, N. H. Poinsett, Randolph, Rankin, Read, Reynolds, Rives, Saunders, Sanford, Sibley, Arthur Smith, Alab. Smyth, Wm. Smith, Spaight, Spence, Standefer, A. Stevenson, J. Stephenson, Tallaferris, Tattall, Thompson, Geo. Tucker, Va. Tucker, S. C. Vance, N. C. Warfield, Webster, Whipple, Williams, N. Y. Williams, Va. Williams, N. C. Wilson, S. C.—102.

So the bill was passed, and ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence.

A joint resolution has passed the Senate, through its several readings, fixing on the 15th day of next month, for the termination of the present session of Congress. That resolution is before the House of Representatives, whose concurrence is of course necessary to its final adoption. Contemporaneously, a joint resolution has passed the House of Representatives, on the motion of one of its oldest members, for the appointment of a Committee to examine, preparatory to fixing a day for the adjournment, what business, pending before the two Houses, it will be necessary to act upon previously to the termination of the Session. It is probable the resolution from the Senate will not be finally acted on, in the House of Representatives, before that Committee shall have reported.

We do not, at present, see how it is possible for Congress to adjourn at so early a day as that indicated by the vote in the Senate.

Gov. Holmes, says the Raleigh Register, has appointed James Iredell, Esq. of Edenton, and Dr. Benjamin Robinson, of Fayetteville, commissioners, under the act of the last session of our General Assembly, entitled "An act respecting the reservations of certain Indians in the lands lately acquired by treaty from the Cherokee Nation," to inquire into the titles of certain tracts of land claimed by individuals of the Cherokee nation of Indians, under certain provisions made in the treaties concluded between the United States and the said Nation in the years 1817 and 1819, and to contract with any of said Indians, or with any Agent or Agents duly authorised by them, for the purchase of the tract or tracts to which the said Commissioners shall believe the said Indians, or any of them, shall have a good and valid title under the provisions of said treaties: said contracts to be subject to the ratification of the General Assembly. The Commissioners are to meet at Franklin, in Haywood County, on the 1st of August next.

The New Orleans Iris, speaking of the Presidential election, observes, that the people, with all their characteristic discernment, are daily manifesting indications which it would be sheer ignorance to misconceive, and heartless impudence to misrepresent. Yes! he that runs can read, that the public voice proclaims ANDREW JACKSON.

Petersburg Republican.

The legislature of New York, to their eternal disgrace, have removed De Wit Clinton from the office of President of the Canal Commissioners of that state. As a politician, we are decidedly hostile to Mr. Clinton; but his exertions to complete the great canal, which connects the waters of the lakes with those in the Atlantic, would seem to deserve some other reward, than this act of cold blooded ingratitude.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the U. States ship Franklin, dated VALPARAISO, DEC. 4, 1823.

As to the state of affairs in this part of the world, I only mention that the Patriot expeditions which sailed from Callao and hence have failed, that the Royalists are again in possession of all the coast in Upper Peru. Bolivar is at Lima, and I understand, expecting more troops from Colombia; but it will be a long time, according to present appearances, before the war will be terminated, as the Patriot resources, it is said, are declining, and their pecuniary circumstances much deranged.

We understand that the Royal Government of Spain has appointed the Duke De Alcudia Ambassador to the United States of America. This nobleman is, we believe, the Duke of San Fernando, who has been Prime Minister of Spain, and a moderate Constitutionalist.

A peace Maker—the Boston Gazette states, that there is a lawyer in Ruency, who settles all the difficulties that arise among his neighbors, without fees. The gentlemen of the profession, we presume are preparing a protest in legal style.

There was a singular case, on a warm, dry soil, with an eastern declivity, on the afternoon of the last day of March last, when the driver discovered grasshoppers, hopping before him, which were about half grown. The team was stopped, and a number caught and carried to a house, where they were shown, in a live and active state, to a number of persons. Beat this in the south, if you can! Winthrop, Co. of Kennebeck, April 3.

Boston papers state that the ship Columbus, Lovett, from that port for Havana, when off Abaco, captured a piratical vessel, with fifteen men, but let them go again. What!!!!

The question of the propriety of calling a convention to amend the present constitution of Virginia, has been taken up by the electors of that state, at the late election and as far as returns have been received, it appears a large majority are in its favor.

The Cheraw Gazette notices the finding another fine lump of the precious metal. It weighs about 110 pennyweights, and was found in Mecklenburg county, N. C. near the waters of a creek.

An arrival at Boston has brought London papers to the 9th of March. A British force, under Admiral Neal, was blockading Algiers in February. The Algerians were said to have at sea, on the coast of Spain, two frigates, two corvettes and several smaller vessels. The Marquis of Lansdown had fixed on the 15th of March for making his motion, in the House of Lords, for the immediate acknowledgment of the independence of South America.

We observe, in a Boston paper, the marriage of Mr. Snow to Miss Frost.—The spring weather, we presume, brought this cold couple into a melting mood. Charleston Courier.

## MARKETS.

FAYETTEVILLE PRICES, April 22.  
Cotton, 12 to 13½; flour, fine, 4½ to 5; superfine, 5 to 5½; wheat, 85 to 90 cents; whiskey, 33 to 35; peach brandy, 55 to 60; apple do. 30 to 35; corn, 42 to 45; bacon, 6½ to 7½; salt, Turke Island, 75 to 80 per bushel; molasses, 26 to 28; sugar, muscovado, 94 to 10½; coffee, prime, green, 23 to 24; 2d and 3d quality, 21 to 22; tea, hyson, 31 to 32; 1st; 32; rice 3½ to 4 per 100 lbs.; iron, 43 to 4 per 100 lb.; tobacco leaf, 3½ to 4; manufactured, 5 to 30 pr. cwt. Observer.

CHARLESTON PRICES, April 19.  
Cotton, 8, Island, 22 to 26, stained do. 14 to 17; Malina do. 20; Turkey, 21 to 23; short staple, 13 to 15; Whiskey 26 to 28 cts.; Bacon, 7 cts.; Hams, 8; Lard, 9 to 9½; Bagging, Dundee and Inverness, (42 inch,) 22 to 24; Coffee, Prime Green, 21½ to 22; Inf. to good, 17 to 20. North-Carolina Bank Bills, 24 to 4 per cent. dia.; Georgia Bank Bills, 1½ to 2 per cent. dia. Cottons.—Uplands continue in fair request, and the prices are fully maintained—nothing of decent quality can be had under 13 cents. Courier.

## NEW-YORK, APRIL 17.

Cotton.—A very animated demand existed for the first four days of the week, and large sales were made, chiefly to speculators. Third rate Upland and Alabama advanced full half a cent, and a few sales of fine were made at 15 cents. Some common Louisiana sold at 16 cents. The principal transactions were in Upland and Alabama, of hardly fair to fair quality, at 14½ to 14½ cash and short credits. There was little done either yesterday or day before. We advance our rates.  
Uplands, 14 to 15; Tennessee 13½ to 14; Louisiana 16 to 17; Alabama 14 to 15.  
Cotton Bagging, 22 to 23; Osanburg 10 to 12½ cts.  
"The Hermit," and also "Phocion," shall both have a place next week.

## MARRIED.

In Davidson county, on the 18th ult. by Solomon Davis, Esq. Mr. Abraham Johnston, of Stokes county, to Miss Nancy Gray, daughter of Samuel Gray, Esq. late of Guilford county.

## DIED.

In Wilkesborough, on the 17th ult. Dr. William W. Martin, aged 36 years: for the last 12 years, he has been a practising physician of that place. [In our next, we will publish an obituary sketch of Dr. Martin's last hours, which accompanied the above notice.]

## Caution.

I GAVE a note of hand to Hiram Harbeson one day after date, for one hundred and forty-one dollars, dated about the 23d September, 1823, witnessed by Avery Grant; which note Hiram Harbeson left in the hands of Jas. Ash, who endorsed the note to Elias Smoyer: I had paid Smoyer fifty-eight dollars, which was credited on said note, some time in June, 1823; since then, I have been harassed by Hiram Harbeson's creditors, and paid the full amount of the balance of the said note, by virtue of the garnishees. I have been informed some person is trying to sell this note: the public is, therefore, cautioned not to purchase said note, as it has been paid.

NICHOLAS WYCOFF.  
Lincoln county, N. C. April 24, 1824. 3it6

## Esculapian Society.

THE members of the Esculapian Society of Charlotte, N. C. are notified that their annual meeting commences on the first Monday in May, in the town of Charlotte, where it is hoped they will punctually attend. Others of the profession, are invited.  
D. B. DUNLAP, Cor. Sec'y.  
Charlotte, April 17, 1824. 1w

THE subscriber will pay the highest price for any quantity of HERRING, that may be delivered at the wharves in Salisbury, N. C. All those who have been in the practice of raising herring, are requested to continue their attention to the raising of that article, as they can always obtain a good price for them, in Salisbury.  
THOMAS HOLMES.  
Salisbury, April 28, 1824. 3it6

## Coach Making.

THE subscriber offers his services to the public in the above line, and flatters himself, from long experience and steady application for a number of years, in Europe and America, to give general satisfaction to those who may favor him with their work.

Carriages of all descriptions, Panel'd and Stick Gigs, Sulkeys, &c. made and repaired on reasonable terms.

SAM'L LANDERS.  
Salisbury, April 26, 1824. 204  
N. B. Carriages of all descriptions, bought and sold, on commission.

## Notice.

WILL be sold, on Thursday of next Rowan county court, at the court-house in Salisbury, a likely mulatto girl, about 17 or 18 years of age; also, a variety of medicine and shop furniture, a double-barrel'd gun, and the carriage part of a light wagon; all belonging to the estate of Doctor Thos. R. Ruffin, dec'd. A credit until the first day of January next, will be given on all sums above four dollars; all sums under that amount, cash. Bond and good security will be required.  
JOHN J. S. RUFFIN, Adm'r.  
April 28, 1824. 3it6

## LATEST FASHIONS.

From Philadelphia.  
THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has just received the latest fashions from London, by way of Philadelphia. Gentlemen in this vicinity, and the adjacent country, wishing fashionable clothes made, can now be accommodated by the subscriber on a short notice. All orders from a distance, for making any kind of gentlemen's garments, will be punctually and expeditiously executed, and forwarded according to directions. Gentlemen are invited to give the subscriber's shop a fair trial; they will then be better able to judge whether he deserves their patronage or not.

THOMAS V. CANON.  
Salisbury, April 19, 1824. '02.

## Gig for Sale.

WILL be sold, at public auction, at the Court-House in Salisbury, on the 20th of May (it being on the Thursday of Rowan May court), an elegant Gig and Harness, (the collar excepted), belonging to the estate of Dr. Alexander Schools, dec'd. Nine months credit will be given, the purchaser giving bond and security.  
SAMUEL M'AFFEE, Executor.  
April 11, 1824. 3it4

## Stray Horse.

CAME to the plantation of the late Arch'd. Henderson, Esq. on the 23d inst. a light bay mare, about ten or eleven years old, with both hind feet white, and a small star in her forehead. The owner is desirous to prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.  
Salisbury, April 24, 1824. 3it5

## Forte Piano, for Sale.

A FIRST rate second-hand Piano, is offered for sale, very low. For terms, &c. apply to  
MICHAEL BROWN.  
Salisbury, Feb. 16, 1824. 93

## Coach Making.

THE subscriber begs leave to return his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public, for the very liberal patronage he has received in his line of business; and informs them, that he has procured a number of workmen from Philadelphia and New-York, which enables him to finish work in a style rarely seen in the western part of the state. He also has a continual supply of materials, of the best quality and most fashionable patterns. He intends keeping constantly on hand, at reduced prices for cash only, Sulkeys, Stick and Panel Gigs, Charioteers, Coaches, Landaus, Phaetons, Barouches, Landauets, Caravans, and Mail Stages, of a superior construction. Repairs done at the shortest notice, and in the best manner. Orders from a distance thankfully received, and punctually attended to.  
J. G. MORSE.  
Charlotte, March 1, 1824. 96

## House of Entertainment.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public in general, that he has opened a House of Entertainment in the Town of Concord, a few rods south-east of the court-house; where, with unremitted attention, and a desire to please, he hopes to merit a share of public patronage. Boarding can be had on reasonable terms, by the week or year.

JAMES H. CLARK.  
N. B. He has also received, a large and elegant assortment of new GOODS.  
Concord, March 4, 1824. 96

## Caution.

I FOREWARN all persons from trading for a note of hand which I gave to David Eagle, for about \$12; I having determined not to pay said note, and have sued Eagle for damages, to the amount of the note, in consequence of the insufficient manner in which he executed a job of work for me.  
WM. DICKSON.  
Salisbury, April 20, 1824. 3it'05

## Mansion Hotel.

SALISBURY, NORTH-CAROLINA, BY EDWARD YARBROUGH:

WHO respectfully informs the public, and his friends, that he has taken the extensive and elegant establishment, situated at the north corner of the Court-House, (late occupied by Mr. James Huie.) The convenience of this situation for business, is equal to any in the place. The House contains a number of private rooms, well calculated for the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders; the Stables are equal, if not superior, to any in the place, and attended to by obliging and attentive Hostlers; his table and bar, will be supplied with the best the market affords; and the regulations of his House, such as he hopes will give entire satisfaction to those who may think proper to call on him; and he assures them, that no pains shall be spared to render their stay comfortable and pleasing.  
February 24, 1824. 95

## BY SATURDAY'S MAIL.

The enclosed is for the House of Representatives, in which will be found the memorial of Gov. Edwards, late sent for their consideration to substantiate his charges; that he will be able to do so, there can be no doubt; in the mind of any man, who is not warped by partial prejudices. We have, however, the utmost confidence in the ability, fidelity and integrity of the gentlemen who compose the committee of investigation on the subject; and whatever their decision may be, we shall feel safe in relying upon its correctness—even though it should conflict with our present bias in the matter.

Messrs. Floyd, Livingston, Webster, Randolph, Taylor, McArthur, and Green, are the gentlemen who have been appointed as a committee on this memorial.

## Notice.

The President by message, yesterday, informed the House of Representatives, that, anticipating that the presence of Mr. Edwards might be desired, he had intended to wait the call of the House, or its Committee.

National Journal, April 24.

Great meeting at New-York.—On Monday last, the citizens of New-York held a meeting to take into consideration the late removal of De Wit Clinton from the office of Canal Commissioner. The Commercial Advertiser questions whether a large meeting was ever before held in America—from Ave to High Street—people were assembled. Col. Van Ness, of the convention that framed the constitution of the United States) presided, and John Rathbone, jr. acted as secretary. Colonel Haines addressed the meeting in a long and able speech, after which, resolutions repudiating the removal of Mr. Clinton, and approving the conduct of those who opposed the measure, were adopted, with but one dissenting, tolling NO.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

By an arrival at Charleston, from Liverpool, the Editor of the Courier has received English papers to the 13th ult.

No political news of moment is furnished by these papers, although they are about 30 days later than our previous advices.

The Cotton Market was somewhat depressed in the early part of the month, but a good business was done in the week ending on the 13th, in the face of a very heavy import, at 7½ to 9½d. for Bowditch.

A man has been hung in England, for killing his infant child, by pouring boiling water down its throat.

The Greek and Turkish fleets were, at the last dates, in sight of each other, in the Gulf of Lepanto.

The Greeks have landed at Cassandra, with 3000 men, where they cut to pieces 800 Turks, and went off with great booty.

Lord Byron has been recognized by the government of Western Greece, as President of Strangers, over whom he exercises a kind of Patronage, which consists in rendering them useful, according to their means and capacity.

The Reis Effendi is dangerously ill at Constantinople. The Sultan has ordered his chief physician, on pain of death, to cure the Minister forthwith.

London Markets, March 9.—1800 bales of Cotton have been sold at steady prices.

## A small Mistake!

DURING the week of Rowan April Superior Court, my great-coat was taken from Mr. John Howard's and another left in instead. Mine was of a light drab color, large single cape, red lining, a side pocket in each breast, and the ends of the cuffs a little worn off: the coat left is a drab, also red lining, and had some old velvet on the collar—mine had none. Now I should not complain, did not the coat left happen to be a great deal more worn than my own. When I has made the mistake, will please send it again, at Mr. Howard's, or any other convenient place for me.  
AQUILLER CHESTER.  
Rowan, April 9, 1824. 3it4

## State of North-Carolina.

### CABARRUS COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Term, 1824: Caleb P. Alexander, vs. James Pickens; original attachment, levied on lands, &c. It appearing to the court that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made three months in the Western Carolinian, giving notice to said defendant to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for said county, at the court-house in Concord, on the third Monday of July next, to reply, plead, or demur, otherwise judgment final will be entered against him, and execution awarded accordingly.  
Test: DANIEL COLEMAN, c. c. e.  
Price adv. 24. R'16

## State of North-Carolina.

### CABARRUS COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1824: David Bradshaw vs. John S. M'Curdy; original attachment, levied on lands. It appearing to the court that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made three months in the Western Carolinian, giving notice to said defendant to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for said county, at the court-house in Concord, on the third Monday of April next, to reply, plead, or demur, otherwise judgment final will be entered against him, and execution awarded accordingly.  
Test: M. HUNT, c. c. e.  
Price adv. 24. R'04



